

## Poet's Corner

## FINIS.

The barren, endless plain, ablaze and white  
With burnt-up sage-brush and short,  
wiry grass;  
The white sun overhead, like molten  
glass,  
That rolls in pitiless, unclouded light;  
The long, white trail that stretches  
out of sight  
Through dreary miles where scorch-  
ing heat-waves pass;  
The white ridge of the mountains, a  
huge mass,  
That mock the fevered brain with  
their cool height.

There is no heart, no help, no hope,  
no life;  
So groans the lonely horseman in  
despair,  
And imprecates the cruel, burning  
sky—  
A white-haired, spent old man, who  
yields the strife  
And drops beside the trail, and moan-  
ing there,  
Pleads vainly for some water ere he  
die.

—Ida Crouch-Hazlett in Great Divide.

LOCAL SECRETARIES OF SOCIAL-  
IST PARTY IN MONTANA.

Aldridge—Wm. Ralph.  
Belfry—Edwin Dew.  
Belt—C. J. Croft.  
Belt, Finnish—A. Lampl.  
Billings—Geo. G. McDowell, 2707  
N. Second Ave.  
Bonner, (Finnish)—Fred Tuomisto,  
box 72.  
Bozeman—Jacob M. Kruse, 240 W.  
Main.  
Butte—H. S. Davis, 649 Placer St.  
Butte, Finnish—L. L. Asasto, Box  
252.  
Chimney Rock—Joe Summers.  
Clancy—John Butler.  
Como—Hiram Platt.  
Culbertson—Oscar James.  
Dean—Mrs. Melinda Hudson.  
Dillon—O. J. Sholl, box 322.  
Eureka—S. D. Grow.  
Farmington—Ed Wagnild.  
Glendive—Ole Jensen.  
Fromberg—F. W. Stack.  
Fridley—Mrs. E. M. Wells.  
Great Falls—Wm. Palsgrove, 815  
Seventh Ave. S.  
Hamilton—John Kleinoeder.  
Havre—F. A. Nystrom.  
Helena—John Taylor.  
Kellsell—E. J. Bjorneby.  
Kendall—Mike Kileen.  
Livingston—Roy Pennicott, 513 N.  
E. St.  
Manhattan—Chas. G. Monroe.  
Lewistown—John A. Roades, Jr.  
Missoula—Fred Chuning.  
Miles City—Arthur W. Wetwer,  
Miss. Ave.  
Monarch—J. M. Rector.  
Norris—John Comerford.  
Ovando—Gottlieb Brunner.  
Phillipsburg—Rome Saurer.  
Plains—A. R. Rhone.  
Rollins—Frank Mitchell.  
Red Lodge—John Peters.  
Red Lodge, Finnish—John Martell.  
Stevensville—B. A. Fausett.  
Sand Coulee, Finnish—  
Silver Bow—Aloys Watz.  
Stark—Fred Fabert.  
St. Regis—Wm. Gustafson.  
Stockett, Finnish—O. Anderson.  
Zortman—J. E. Bush.  
Victor—J. A. Wilson.

The above list of locals and secre-  
taries has been compiled from the  
best information at hand. Any correc-  
tions or additions should be forwarded  
at once to the News office.

## LIST OF STATE COMMITTEEMEN.

Billings—L. M. Withrow.  
Great Falls—Geo. McDermott.  
Missoula—T. D. Caulfield.  
Havre—Wm. Ryan.  
Clancy—John Butler.  
Helena—Joseph Bauer.  
Livingston—A. D. Peugh.  
Lewistown—A. T. Harvey.  
Butte—L. J. Duncan.  
Bozeman—Jacob Kruse.  
Fridley—Eva Wells.  
Ovando—Guy Muchmore.  
Como—Hiram Platt.  
Hamilton—Paul Castle.  
Locals will please send in names of  
their state committeemen.

## TETON COUNTY CONVENTION.

Teton county puts its first socialist  
ticket in the field this fall. They met  
in mass convention on Burton bench,  
October 11. Comrade Buzzell lec-  
tured in the evening to a full house.  
The many cheers and questions asked  
showed that things were alive. The  
convention appointed a committee to  
raise funds for the Montana News  
and \$23 was raised on the spot and  
several subscriptions taken. The  
committee will continue to take sub-  
scriptions and work in the interest  
of the News. In return for the money  
a list of names is forwarded to which  
bundles are to be sent up till elec-  
tion time.

This is doing the kind of election-  
eering that gets results—spreading  
the material that makes a local issue  
of socialism. There is no propaganda  
like a local socialist paper scattered  
broadcast in the face of capitalist  
politics.

The following are the names of the  
donors: O. Wagnild \$5, C. O. Lind-  
seth \$1, Dan Lindseth \$1, Martin Lar-  
son \$5, Lewis Savik \$5, Ben Feist \$5,  
Sam Williams \$1.  
Comrade Buzzell expects to tour  
the county before election.

NATIONAL PLATFORM SOCIALIST  
PARTY.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Human life depends upon food,  
clothing and shelter. Only with these  
assured are freedom, culture and  
higher human development possible.  
To produce food, clothing or shelter  
land and machinery are needed.  
Land alone does not satisfy human  
needs. Human labor creates ma-  
chinery and applies it to the land for  
the production of raw materials and  
other necessities of life. Land and  
machinery controls human labor,  
and with it human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land  
used for industrial purposes are  
owned by a rapidly decreasing minor-  
ity. So long as machinery is simple  
and easily handled by one man, its  
use cannot dominate the life of the  
community. But when ma-  
chinery becomes more complex and  
expensive, and requires for its ef-  
fective operation the organized effort  
of many workers, its influence reaches  
over the whole of life. The owners  
of such machinery become the  
dominant class.

In proportion as the number of  
such machine owners compared to all  
other classes decreases, their power  
in the nation and in the world in-  
creases. They bring ever larger  
masses of working people under their  
control, reducing them to the point  
where muscle and brain are their  
only productive property. Millions  
of formerly self-employed workers  
thus become the helpless wage slaves  
of the industrial masters.

As the economic power of the rul-  
ing class grows it becomes less useful  
in the life of the nation. All the  
useful work of the nation falls upon  
the shoulders of the class whose only  
property is its manual and mental  
labor power—the wage worker—or of  
the class of working people under their  
little effective machinery outside of  
their labor power—the small traders  
and small farmers. The ruling mi-  
nority is steadily becoming useless  
and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division  
of the products of labor is waged  
between the exploiting and the ex-  
ploited, the parasitic and the pro-  
ductive, the idle and the active, the  
oppressed and the oppressor. In this  
struggle the wage-working class cannot expect adequate  
relief from any reform of the present  
order at the hands of the dominant  
class.

The wage workers are therefore the  
most determined and irreconcilable  
antagonists of the ruling class. They  
suffer most from the curse of class  
rule. The fact that a few capitalists  
are permitted to control all the coun-  
try's industrial resources and the tools  
for their individual profit, and to  
make the production of the neces-  
saries of life the object of competitive  
private enterprise and speculation is  
at the bottom of all the social evils  
of our time.

In spite of the organization of  
trusts, pools and combinations, the  
capitalists are powerless to regulate  
production for social ends. Indus-  
tries are largely conducted in a plan-  
less manner. Through periods of  
feverish activity the strength and  
health of the workers are mercilessly  
used up, and during periods of un-  
forced idleness the workers are fre-  
quently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of pro-  
duction are the regularly recurring  
industrial depressions and crises  
which paralyze the nation every five-  
teen or twenty years.

The capitalist class in its mad race  
for profits, is bound to exploit the  
workers to the very limit of their  
endurance and to sacrifice their phys-  
ical, moral and mental welfare to its  
own insatiable greed. Capitalism  
keeps the masses of workingmen in  
everyday destitution, physical ex-  
haustion and ignorance. It drags their  
wives from their homes to the mill  
and factory. It snatches their chil-  
dren from the playgrounds and  
schools and grinds their slender bod-  
ies and unformed minds into a social  
dread. It disfigures, maims and kills  
hundreds of thousands of work-  
ingmen annually in mines, on railroads  
and in factories. It drives millions  
of workers into the ranks of the un-  
employed and forces large numbers  
into the beggary, vagrancy and all  
forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their  
fellow men, the capitalists must keep  
in their pay all organs of the public  
powers, public mind and public con-  
science. They control the dominant  
parties and, through them, the elected  
public officials. They select the ex-  
ecutives, bribe the legislatures and  
corrupt the courts of justice. They  
own and censor the press. They  
dominate the educational institutions.  
They own the nation politically and  
intellectually just as they own it in-  
dustrially.

The struggle between wage workers  
and capitalists grows ever fiercer and  
has now become the only vital issue  
between the American people. The  
wage-working class, therefore, has  
the most direct interest in abolish-  
ing the capitalist system and in  
abolishing the present system the  
workingmen will free not only their  
own class, but also all other classes  
of modern society. The small farm-  
er, who is today exploited by large  
capital more indirectly, but not less  
effectively than is the wage laborer;  
the small manufacturer and trader,  
who is engaged in a desperate and  
losing struggle for economic inde-  
pendence in the face of the all-con-  
quering power of concentrated cap-  
ital, and even the capitalist himself,  
who is the slave of his wealth rather  
than its master. The struggle of the  
working class against the capitalist  
class, while it is a class struggle, is  
thus at the same time a struggle for  
the abolition of all classes and class  
privileges.

The private ownership of the land  
and means of production used for ex-  
ploitation is the rock upon which  
class rule is built; political govern-  
ment is its indispensable instrument.  
The wage workers cannot be freed  
from exploitation without conquering  
the political power and substituting  
collective for private ownership of  
the land and means of production  
used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation  
is rapidly developing within present  
capitalist society. The factory sys-  
tem, with its complex machinery and  
minute division of labor, is rapidly  
destroying all vestiges of individual  
production in manufacture. Modern  
production is already very largely a  
collective and social process. The  
great trusts and monopolies which  
have sprung up in recent years have  
organized the work and management  
of the principal industries on a na-  
tional scale, and have fitted them  
for collective use and operation.

The Socialist Party is primarily an  
economic and political movement. It  
is not concerned with matters of re-  
ligious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the  
interests of all modern workers are  
identical. The struggle is not only  
national, but international. It em-

braces the world and will be carried  
to ultimate victory by the united  
workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation  
and their allies and sympathizers of  
all other classes to this end is the  
mission of the Socialist Party. In  
this battle for freedom the Socialist  
Party does not strive to substitute  
working class rule for capitalist rule,  
but by working class victory, to free  
humanity from class rule and to  
realize the international brotherhood  
of man.

## PLATFORM.

The Socialist party, in national con-  
vention assembled, again declares it-  
self as the party of the working class,  
and appeals for the support of all  
citizens who sympathize with the  
great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst  
of one of those industrial breakdowns  
that periodically paralyze the life of  
the nation. The much-boasted era  
of our national prosperity has been fol-  
lowed by one of general misery, prac-  
tically all industries have closed.  
Millions of men, ready, willing and  
able, to provide the nation with all  
the necessities and comforts of life,  
are forced into idleness and starva-  
tion. Within recent times the trusts  
and monopolies have attained an  
enormous and menacing development.  
They have acquired the power to di-  
ctate the terms upon which we shall  
be allowed to live. The trusts fix the  
price of our bread, meat and sugar,  
the price of coal, oil and the price of  
raw material and machinery, of all  
the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of  
the workers has been made the op-  
portunity for a renewed onslaught on  
the rights of labor. The highest courts  
of the country have within the last  
year rendered decision after decision  
depriving the workers of rights which  
had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the West-  
ern Federation of Miners, although  
defeated by the solidarity of organized  
labor and the socialist movement, re-  
vealed the existence of a far-reaching  
and unscrupulous conspiracy by the  
ruling class against the organizations  
of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of  
the leaders of the miners the con-  
spirators violated the state laws and  
the federal constitution in a manner  
seldom equaled even in a country so  
oppressed as is the United States.

The congress of the United States  
has shown its contempt for the inter-  
ests of labor as plainly and unmis-  
takeably as have the other branches of  
government. The laws for which the  
labor organizations have continually  
petitioned have failed to pass. Laws  
ostensibly enacted for the benefit of  
labor have been distorted against  
labor.

The working class of the United  
States is rapidly being reduced to its  
wretchedness from the present ruling  
class or from the dominant parties.  
So long as a small number of indi-  
viduals are permitted to control the  
sources of the nation's wealth for  
their own enrichment, in competition  
with each other and for the benefit of  
their fellowmen, industrial depressions  
are bound to occur at certain intervals.

No currency reforms or other legisla-  
tive measure proposed by capitalist  
reformers can avail against these fatal  
results of utter anarchy in produc-  
tion.

Individual competition leads inevi-  
tably to combinations and trusts. No  
amount of government regulation, or  
of publicity, or of restrictive legisla-  
tion will arrest the natural course of  
modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and  
executive offices remain in the hands  
of the ruling classes and their agents,  
the government will be used in the  
interests of these classes as against  
the toilers.

Political parties are but the expres-  
sion of economic class interests. The  
republican, the democratic and the so-  
called "independence" parties, and all  
parties other than the Socialist party,  
are financed, directed and controlled  
by the representatives of different  
groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class govern-  
ment both the democratic and republi-  
can parties have been equally guilty.  
The republican party has been the  
organ of the national government and  
has been directly and actively respon-  
sible for these wrongs. The democratic  
party, while saved from direct re-  
sponsibility by its political impotence,  
has shown itself equally subservient  
to the aims of the capitalist class  
whenever and wherever it has been in  
power. The old chattel slave owning  
aristocracy of the South, which was  
the backbone of the democratic party,  
has been supplanted by a child slave  
owning aristocracy of the North, and  
the country the democratic party is allied  
with the criminal element of the  
slums, as the republican party is allied  
with the predatory criminals of the  
palace, in maintaining the interest of  
the capitalist class.

## PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strength-  
en the working class in its fight for  
the realization of this ultimate aim,  
and to increase its power of resist-  
ance against capitalist oppression, we  
advocate and pledge ourselves and  
our elected officers to the following  
program:

## General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief  
for the unemployed workers by  
building schools, by reforesting of  
land, by the reclamation of arid  
lands, and by extending all other  
useful public works. All persons em-  
ployed on such works shall be em-  
ployed directly by the government  
under an eight-hour workday and at  
the prevailing union wages. The gov-  
ernment shall also loan money to  
states and municipalities without in-  
terest for the purpose of carrying on  
public works. It shall contribute to  
the funds of labor organizations for  
the purpose of assisting their unem-  
ployed members, and shall take such  
other measures within its power as  
will lessen the widespread misery of  
the workers caused by the misrule of  
the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of rail-  
roads, telegraphs, telephones, steam-  
ship lines and all other means of  
social transportation and communica-  
tion, of all land.

3. The collective ownership of all  
industries which are organized on a  
national scale and in which competi-  
tion has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public do-  
main to include mines, quarries, oil

wells, forests and water power. That  
occupancy and use of land be the  
sole title to possessing.

5. The scientific reforesting of tim-  
ber lands and the reclamation of  
swamp lands. The land so reforested  
or reclaimed to be permanently re-  
tained as a part of the public do-  
main.

6. The absolute freedom of press,  
speech and assembly.

## Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the indus-  
trial conditions of the workers:

(a) By shortening the workday in  
keeping with the increased produc-  
tiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker  
a rest period of not less than a day  
and a half each week.

(c) By securing a more effective  
inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment  
of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate  
transportation of the products of child  
labor, of convict labor and of all un-  
inspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity  
and substituting in its place compul-  
sory insurance against unemployment,  
illness, accidents, invalidism, old age  
and death.

## Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance  
taxes, graduated in proportion to the  
amount of the bequests and to the  
nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suf-  
frage for men and women, and we  
pledge ourselves to engage in an ac-  
tive campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum,  
proportioned representation and the  
right of recall.

12. The abolition of the senate.

13. The abolition of the power  
usurped by the supreme court of the  
United States to pass upon the con-  
stitutionality of legislation enacted by  
congress. National laws to be re-  
pealed or abrogated only by an act  
of congress or by referendum of the  
whole people.

14. The abolition of the veto power  
of the president.

15. That the constitution be made  
amendable by majority vote.

16. The enactment of further  
measures for general education and  
for the conservation of health. The  
bureau of education to be made a  
department of public health.

17. The separation of the present  
bureau of labor from the department  
of commerce and labor, and the es-  
tablishment of a department of labor.

18. That all judges be elected by  
the people for short terms, and that  
the power to issue injunctions should  
be curbed by immediate legislation.

The free administration of  
justice.

Such measures of relief as we may  
be able to force from capitalism are  
but a preparation of the workers to  
seize the whole powers of government,  
under the banner of the Socialist party,  
hold of the whole system of indus-  
try, and thus come into their rightful  
inheritance.

## RED SPECIAL CREATES FURORE.

The day meetings of the Red Spe-  
cial and the night meetings of Com-  
rade Debs in the east have been uni-  
formly successful, and the immense  
throngs that greet him everywhere are  
indeed an eye-opener to the old party  
politicians and a shocking situation  
for the capitalist class.

Comrade Debs has been ill for sev-  
eral days, but is now almost entirely  
recovered, and insists that he will fill  
every engagement till election day.

Philadelphia has arranged three  
meetings and had an overflow at each.

Newark had two meetings. Brook-  
lyn had two meetings, and on the  
same evening Comrade Debs was  
greeted by at least 30,000 people at an  
east side meeting in New York city.

The industrial centers of Pennsylv-  
vania have been cheered, and its  
teeming thousands have cheered back.

The south has been invaded. Little  
Delaware and historic Maryland  
turned out enthusiastic thousands to  
greet the socialist presidential candi-  
date and cheer the Red Special.

Truly as Comrade Debs said at the  
beginning, "The track of the Red  
Special is the path of the revolution."

Governor Comers, of Alabama, has  
reduced the wages of his slaves 25 per  
cent in the Avondale mills. After  
using the state militia in the interest  
of the coal barons to bring about a re-  
duction of 17 per cent in the wages of  
the convicts of the mines, the demo-  
cratic governor concluded that he was  
personally entitled to some of that  
prosperity that "Peerless Billy" has  
promised, when hungry democracy  
reaches the White House.—Miners'  
Magazine.

Governor Haskell, the Oklahoma  
reformer was forced to retire from  
the political limelight. The Hearst  
joints were too much for the spotless  
gentleman who was named by Bryan  
as the custodian of democratic cam-  
paign funds. Haskell has proclaimed  
that his injured honor must be re-  
paired in the courts. If the little dif-  
ferences between Haskell and Hearst  
are spread upon the judicial table it  
will be a feast for the gods.—Miners'  
Magazine.

The New York Times has made a  
forecast of the probable Ohio vote  
next month. The Times' correspond-  
ent declares that many politicians  
concede that the Socialist party vote  
will be doubled, and that it will be  
polled largely from the best posted  
and best paid workmen. Neither the  
republican nor democratic man-  
agers seem to know which of the old  
parties will lose heaviest to the so-  
cialists. If the predictions are ful-  
filled the Socialist party vote would  
be about 70,000.

The socialists of Pittsburgh and vic-  
inity have come into control of a  
German weekly paper of general cir-  
culation, entitled Die Deutsche Glocke.  
Address 420 Diamond St., Pittsburg,  
Pa.

## SOCIALIST COUNTY TICKETS.

## Flathead County.

Representatives—E. G. Bjorneby,  
S. R. Grow, E. A. Howser.  
Sheriff—Andrew Pedersen.  
Clerk and recorder—Knute Ode-  
gaard.  
Treasurer—Jasper Graham.  
Clerk of court—A. J. Chapman.  
Assessor—Thos. J. Odegaard.  
Surveyor—S. G. Ratekin.  
Commissioner—Frank Mitchell.  
Coroner—C. W. Stewart.  
Public administrator—E. West.

## Ravalli County.

Representatives—J. Worth Goodson,  
Stevensville; W. S. Garrison, Darby.  
County commissioner—W. R. Gib-  
ford.  
Sheriff—Wilder Bryan.  
Treasurer—A. V. Platt.  
Clerk of court—William Gorham.  
Register and recorder—Barton  
Fausett.  
Coroner—E. G. Wheeler.  
Assessor—Geo. W. Ward, Jr.  
Superintendent of schools—R. W.  
Miller.  
Public administrator—Sam Kyle.

## Fergus County.

Representatives—R. W. Jones, W.  
A. Stringley.  
Sheriff—Joseph Heaney.  
County commissioner—M. C. Pen-  
nott.  
Clerk and recorder—John A.  
Rodes.  
Clerk of court—J. W. Stoner.  
Assessor—J. W. Nelson.  
Treasurer—Bernard Neisigh.  
Superintendent of schools—Mrs.  
Palmer.  
Coroner—William Braid.  
Administrator—Ed Aiken.

## Carbon County.

State senator—John L. Maryott.  
Representative—John Peters.  
Sheriff—Ross T. Pratt.  
Clerk and recorder—Jess Beans.  
Treasurer—John Massow.  
Assessor—Thad Middleworth.  
Commissioner—Nathan Smetherst.  
Surveyor—David Lay.  
Public administrator—John Hol-  
land.  
Coroner—B. L. Guntery.  
Justices of the peace—Red Lodge  
township, M. H. Lucas and G. W.  
Barkdill; Rosebud township, J. H.  
Day.

## Park County.

Senator—Charles C. Simpson.  
Representatives—Clarence Bishop,  
A. Grenier.  
Commissioner—R. V. Stumbo.  
Clerk of court—W. L. Pennicott.  
Sheriff—William Smith.  
Treasurer—John Roach.  
Clerk and recorder—W. F. Riley.  
Assessor—M. L. Baker.  
Public administrator—John Lam-  
mond.  
Coroner—Henry Wroge.  
Superintendent of schools—Eva M.  
Wells.

Justice of the peace—Emil Feyder.  
Constable—Wm. Stuckey.

## Missoula County.

Representatives—R. A. Fuller, J.  
W. Reely, F. Fabert and George N.  
Cabbage.  
Sheriff—J. R. English.  
County attorney—T. D. Caulfield.  
County clerk—F. D. Chuning.  
Clerk of district court—Matt East.  
County Treasurer—James Lyons.  
County Assessor—A. P. Isaacson.  
Commissioner—F. E. Prepel.  
Superintendent of schools—Mrs.  
Kate Fitzpatrick.  
Coroner—R. P. Mercer.  
Public administrator—J. N. Woods.  
Justices of the peace—Hill Gate  
township, Walter Pyle and F. A. Dan-  
browsky; Frenchtown, Harry Stud-  
miller.

Constables—Missoula township, An-  
drew Palmer and Archie Pyle.

## Cascade County.

Representatives—E. W. Peck, H. P.  
Jorgensen, M. J. Morris, Oscar Eng-  
lish, Jacob Suisman.  
Sheriff—O. H. Winteroud.  
District judge—J. M. Rector.  
County attorney—John C. Tierney.  
Clerk of court—Joe Daley.  
Clerk and recorder—H. P. Nevills.  
Assessor—H. O. Phillips.  
Treasurer—Frank P. Servoss.  
County commissioner—Oscar An-  
derson.  
Auditor—Wm. Palsgrove.  
Coroner—Wm. Anderson.  
Superintendent of schools—Ida Mc-  
Dermott.

Public administrator—James Brady.  
Constables—Great Falls, Edwin  
Gilles, Sam Betten; Belt, W. S. Baker.  
Justices of the peace—Great Falls,  
Joe Harkarty, John Lancaster; Stock-  
ett, Mike Gosler; Monarch, L. J.  
Frey; Belt, Alfred Widlampe.

## Silver Bow County.

Judges of the district court—Con C.  
McHugh, A. B. Clinch, Jacob Jacob-  
son.  
Members of the legislature—Pat-  
rick King, Jacob Eld, Fred W. Utter,  
John Peck, Michael McCormack,  
Francis E. O'Hara, William Fritchell,  
Lewis A. Van Horne, Paul B. Cooney,  
Fred Simila.  
County commissioner—William H.  
Pierce.  
Sheriff—Harvey A. Smith.  
County attorney—Malcolm G.  
O'Malley.  
County Treasurer—James J. Fagan.  
Clerk of court—J. R. Robinson.  
Clerk and recorder—John F.  
O'Brien.  
County auditor—Frank Curran.  
County assessor—Arthur E. Cox.  
Coroner—Henry Schmitt.  
Public administrator—Oscar Sten-  
berg.  
Superintendent of schools—Edith  
G. Clinch.  
County surveyor—Fred W. Sher-  
man.

Justices of the peace—George H.  
Ambrose, Hugh McManus.  
Constables—Henry Sampson Davis,  
Charles Karl Johnson.

## Teton County.

Representative—Dan Lindseth.  
Sheriff—A. Schebsted.  
County commissioner—O. Wagnild.  
Assessor—Martin Larson.  
Superintendent of schools—Mary J.  
Buzzell.

## Yellowstone County.

Representative—Geo. G. McDowell.  
Sheriff—T. M. McGlinley.  
Surveyor—L. M. Withrow.  
Assessor—Frank Light.  
County clerk—Lloyd Farris.  
County commissioner—Ross Ed-  
wards.  
Coroner—Miles W. Russell.  
Administrator—Oliver L. Bessett.

## Lewis and Clark County.

State senator—Bernard Leopold.  
Representatives—Chas. Tipton, John  
Taylor, Louis Arnold, John L. C. Law-  
rence, John Frey, Geo. Ellis, Henry  
Chapman.  
Commissioner—J. W. Rose.  
Sheriff—James Roberts.  
Clerk of court—D. A. Thetge.  
Clerk and recorder—Peter Halberg.  
Auditor—Llewellyn Roberts.  
Assessor—Edward H. Carlson.  
Administrator—Herman Luchmans.

## Gallatin County.

Senator—Jacob M. Kruse.  
Representatives—Frank W. Red-  
field, John J. Peacock, Henry Topel.  
Commissioner—George T. Carr.  
Clerk of court—Chas. G. Monroe.  
Sheriff—William H. Hoff.  
Treasurer—Sebastian Ruhsamer.  
Clerk and recorder—Bernard Wer-  
ner.  
County attorney—Thomas McCus-  
ker.  
Assessor—Edgar A. Fox.  
Superintendent of schools—Fred-  
erick R. Cornelius.  
Administrator—Edward T. Bowles.  
Coroner—Andrew Sorenson.

## Choteau County.

Representatives—J. E. Bush and  
Henry Hagen.  
Commissioner—John Thompson.  
Clerk of district court—W. E. Ryan.  
County clerk—F. A. Nystrom.  
Sheriff—Axel Swanson.  
Superintendent of schools—D. D.  
Ferberch.  
Coroner—D. E. Goss.  
Administrator—S. M. Donohue.  
Justice of the peace—Joe Malloney.  
Constable—J. C. Murphy.

## Be sure and register.

## NATIONAL NOTES.

Comrade Strickland, state secretary  
of Indiana, reports the expulsion